

# OXFORD OBSERVER

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## MISCELLANY.

### ISADORE.

In the church-yard of \*\*\*\*, there is a grave covered with a plain slab of white marble, with no other inscription than "Isadore d'Ercillo, aged nineteen." These few words speak histories to the heart; they tell of a beautiful flower withered, far from its accustomed soil, in the spring-day of its blossom; they tell the fate of a young and unhappy stranger, dying in a foreign country, remote from every early association, her last moments unsanctified by affectionate solicitude, no tender voice, whose lightest sound breathed happy memories, no eye of fondness on which the fainting mourner might look for sympathy—her very ashes separated from their native earth.

"Might I not fancy myself a hero of fiction?" said Colonel Fitzallan, bending gracefully as he caught the small snow white hand which had just arranged his sling; "Fair lady, henceforth I vow myself your true and loyal knight, and thus pledge my heart's first homage!" pressing the yielding fingers gently to his lips. Alas! thought Isadore, while those eloquent interpreters of the feeling, a blush, sigh and smile, mingled together, he loves not passionately as I love, or he could not trifle thus; a light compliment was never yet breathed by love.

Isadore was at that age when the deeper tenderness of woman first deepens the gaiety of childhood, like the richer tint that dyes the rose as it expands into summer loveliness. Adored by her father, for she had her mother's voice and look, and came a sweet remembrance of his youth's soul-warm dream of happiness, of that love whose joy departed ere it knew one cloud of care; or one sting of sorrow; a word of anger seemed to Don Ferdinand a sacrilege against the dead, and his own melancholy constancy gave a reality to the romantic imagining of his child. She now loved Fitzallan with all the fervor of first excitement; she had known him under circumstances the most affecting when the energies and softer feelings of woman were alike called forth; when the proud and fearless soldier became dependent on her for protection; laid on the bed of sickness, far from the affectionate hands that would have smoothed the tender eyes that would have wept over his pillow.

Isadore became his nurse, soothed with unremitting care the solitude and weariness of a sick room; and when again able to bear the fresh air of heaven, her arm was the support of her too interesting patient. With Fitzallan the day of romance was over; a man above thirty cannot enter into the wild visions of an enthusiastic girl; flattered by the attachment which Isadore's every look betrayed, he trifled with her, regardless or thoughtless of the young and innocent heart that confided so fearlessly. Love has no power to look forward—the delicious consciousness of the present, a faint but delightful shadow of the past, from its eternity; the possibility of separation never entered the mind of his Spanish love, till Fitzallan's instant return to England became necessary. They parted with all those gentle vows which are such sweet anchors for hope to rest on in absence—but alas, such frail ones! For a time her English lover wrote very regularly. That philosopher knew the human heart, who said, "I would separate from my mistress for the sake of writing to her." A word, a look, may be forgotten, but a letter is a lasting memorial of affection. The correspondence soon slackened on his part. Isadore tending the last moments of a beloved parent, had not one thought for self; but when that father's eyes were closed, and her tears had fallen in the grave of the companion of her infancy, the orphan looked round for comfort, for consolation, and felt, for the first time, her loneliness and the sickness of hope deferred. Fear succeeded expectation; fear, not for his safety, but his safety was his again laid on the bed of sickness, and Isadore far away? She dwelt on this idea till it became a present reality; suspense was agony; at length she resolved on visiting England. She sailed, and after a quick voyage, reached the land; a wanderer seeking for happiness, which like the shadow thrown by the lily on the water, still eludes the grasp. It was not thus in the groves of Arragon, she looked forward to the British shore; it was then the promised home of a beloved and happy bride. The day after arrival in London, she drove to her agent's (for her father during the troubles in Spain had secured some property in the English funds), hoping from him to gain some intelligence of the

street, her coach becoming entangled in the press, occasioned a short stoppage. Gazing round in that mood, when, anxious to escape the impressions within, the eye involuntarily seeks for others without, her attention became attracted to an elegant equipage. Could she be mistaken?—never, in that form—it was surely Fitzallan!—Well she remembered that graceful bend, that air of protection with which he supported his companion. The agitated Spaniard just caught a glimpse of her slight and delicate figure, of eyes blue as a spring sky, of a cheek tinged with the blush of Aurora at sunset; and ere her surprise allowed the power of movement, the carriage was out of sight. Her entreaties to be allowed to alight, being only attributed to fear, were answered by assurances that she was safe. Gradually becoming more composed, she bade the coachman inquire who lived in the house opposite—it was the name she longed to hear—Colonel Fitzallan. She returned home, and with a tremulous hand traced a few lines, telling him how she had wept his silence, and entreating him to come and say she was still his own Isadore. The evening passed drearily away; every step made the color flush her cheek; but he came not. Was he indisposably engaged? Had he not received her note? any supposition but intentional delay. The next morning, the same fervid anxiety oppressed her: at length she heard the door open, and, springing to the window, she caught the sight of a military man—she heard his step on the stairs—a gentleman entered, but it was not Fitzallan!—had so loved, so trusted, had wedded another—the lady she saw the day before was his wife; and unwilling to meet her himself, he had charged a friend to communicate the fatal intelligence. Edward B\*\*\*, gazed with enthusiastic admiration on the beautiful creature, whose pale lip, and scolding tears which forced their way through her long dark eye-lashes, belied the firmness her woman's pride taught her to assume. Shame, deep shame, thought he, on the cold, mercenary spirit which could thus turn the warm feelings of a fond and trusting girl into poisoned arrows, could thus embitter the first sweet flow of affection. He took her hand in silence—he felt that consolation in a case of this kind was but mockery. They parted, the one to despair over the expired embers, the other to nurse the first sparks of hope. The next morning, scarcely aware what he was doing, or of the motive which actuated him, (for who seeks to analyze love's earliest sensations?) Edward sought the abode of the interesting stranger. He found with her Colonel Fitzallan's solicitor: that gentleman, suspicious of the warm feeling evinced by his friend for the fair Spaniard, had employed a professional man; for he was well aware that the letters he had written would give Isadore strong claims upon him. He arrived at the moment when she first comprehended that her lover's reason for wishing his letters restored, originated in his fear of a legal use being made of them. Her dark eyes flashed fire, her cheek burnt with emotion, her heart-beat became audible, as she hastily caught the letters, and threw them into the flames. "You have performed your mission," exclaimed she, "leave the room instantly." Her force was now exhausted, she sank back on the sofa. The tender assiduous of Edward at length restored her to some degree of composure. It was luxury to have her feelings entered into; to share sorrow is to soothe it. She told him of hopes blighted forever, of wounded affection; of the heart sickness which had paled her cheek, and worn to a shadow her once symmetrical form. She had in her hand a few withered leaves. "It is," said she, "the image of my fate, this rose fell from my hair one evening, Fitzallan placed it in my bosom; by moonlight I found it thrown aside, it was faded, but to me it was precious from even that momentary caress; I have to this day cherished it. Are not our destinies told by this flower? His was the bloom, the sweetness of love; my part was the dead and scentless leaves."—Edward now became her constant companion; she found in him a kind and affectionate brother. At length he spoke of love. Isadore replied by throwing back her long dark hair with a hand whose dazzling whiteness was all that remained of its former beauty, and bade him look on her pale and faded countenance, and there seek his answer. "Yes, I shall wed, but my bridal wreath will be cypress, my bed the grave, my spouse the hungry worm!" Edward gazed on her face, and read conviction; but still his heart clung to her with all the devotedness of a lover. Too soon she learnt his mission: he whom

she of love, which hopes even in despair, and amid the wreck of every promise of happiness, grasps even at the unstable wave. One evening she leaned by a window, gazing fixedly on the glowing sky of a summer sunset; the rich color of her cheek, which reflected the carnation of the west, the intense light of her soft but radiant black eyes, excited almost hope: could the hand of death be on what was so beautiful? For the first time she asked for her lute; hitherto, she had shrunk from the sound of music; Fitzallan had loved it; to her it was the knell of departed love. She waked a few wild and melancholy notes. "These sounds," sighed she, "are to me fraught with tender recollections; it is the vespers hymn of my own country." She mingled her voice with the tones, so faint, so sad, but so sweet, it was like the song of a spirit as the concluding murmur died away. She sunk back exhausted. Edward for awhile supported her head on his shoulder, at length he parted the thick curls from off her face, and timidly pressed her lip—he started from their thrilling touch—it was his last kiss—Isadore had expired in his arms!

From the July number of the London Missionary Register.

### APPALLING SCENES AT JUGGERNAUT.

Having been stationed about fifty miles from Juggernaut's Temple, and having, in connection with my brethren, established a Missionary Station about a mile from it, and been myself at Juggernaut at two or three great Annual Festivals, it seems proper for me to say something of the scenes which are exhibited; and to give you my own testimony, and that of my brethren, who, as well as myself, have been eye and ear witnesses to the abominations of that dreadful place. The Psalmist declares that their sorrows shall be multiplied that hasten after another God; and nowhere on earth, perhaps, is this so fully exemplified as at Juggernaut.

At the last Annual Festival, from extreme indisposition, I was unable to be there only on the last day; but I will read to you a few particulars respecting it, given by my companions, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy. Mr. Lacy says—

This year the Jhatra commenced unusually early: in consequence of which, it may be presumed, the number of Jhatrees was unusually great; expecting, no doubt, to escape the rains. The gentleman who keeps the gaves, (a native of Norway, in the employ of our government,) and who, in consequence, will be allowed to be the best judge of numbers, told me that not less than 225,000 pilgrims entered the town. The greater part of this immense number were women; and, among these, many seemed poor and very old, being turned out by their inhuman children, they came to end a life of wretchedness near their favorite idol, from dying near which they had been taught to expect heaven.

This number of pilgrims raised a sum of money scarcely ever realized before—32,500.

Thus, while the pilgrimage destroys thousands of lives, some reap considerable advantage. You would have felt your heart moved to hear, as I did, the Natives say—"Your preaching is a lie; for, if your Saviour and Religion be thus merciful, how do you then take away the money of the poor, and suffer them to starve?" I often had to do with objections like these: however, I endeavored as well as I could, to clear the character of Him who died for the poor and the sinner.

I think, from the number of the poor, that many must have perished without the gate; and also think so from the great number of bodies beyond.

A gentleman arrived at Cuttack, who addressed a letter to us, requesting our aid in the distribution of some money which he was authorized to give. We accepted the proposal: and Mr. Bampton and myself set out from Pooree, furnished with rupees, clothes, medicines, and books, and intended to spend two days on the road. We did so; but I cannot particularize what we saw—scenes the most distressing—dead, dying, and sick. They had crept into the villages, into the sheds, and under the trees, to avoid the rain; and thence many were never removed. The dead principally lay in the water, whence the materials for raising the road were taken; they were drifted by the wind to the next obstruction, where they lay in heaps of from eight to twenty together. For the first two days from Pooree, I counted about three hundred dead; and I must necessarily have overlooked many, having to observe both sides of the road. I saw one poor creature partly eaten, though alive: the crows had made an incision in the back, and were

pulling at this wound when I came up: the poor creature, feeling the torment, moved his hand and shoulders for a moment; the birds flew up; but immediately returned, and recommenced their meal.

Mrs. Lacy says—

On the first and second days we had some rain, and the three following days the rain descended without intermission; till the poor pilgrims were to be seen, in every direction, dead and in the agonies of death—lying by fives, tens, and twenties; and, in some parts, there were hundreds to be seen in one place. Mr. Lacy counted upwards of ninety; and, in another place, Mr. Bampton counted a hundred and forty: the former I saw myself, though I left it to Mr. Lacy to count them. I shall avoid seeing so degrading and shocking a scene again. In the Hospital, I believe, I have seen thirty dead at once, and numbers more in the agonies of death; and even the living using the dead bodies for pillows!

### REFLECTIONS ON THE EPHEMERON.

This insect is named ephemeron, (i. e. half a day) because of the short duration of its life in the state of a fly. It is one of the most beautiful species of the small flies. It undergoes five transformations. First, the egg contains the principle of its life: Secondly, a caterpillar proceeds from the egg: Thirdly, this is transformed into a chrysalis; Fourthly, the chrysalis becomes a nymph: and Fifthly, this ends in a fly. This fly lays her eggs on the water, where the heat of sun hatches them. A very small red worm comes out of each egg, which has a serpentine motion. They are found in abundance in ponds and marshes during the whole summer. But, as soon as the water begins to be cold, the worm makes itself a little sheath, in which it passes the winter. Towards the end of the winter it ceases to be a worm, and enters into its third state, that of a chrysalis. In this state it sleeps during the spring, and by degrees becomes a beautiful nymph, or a kind of mummy, something in the form of a fish. On the day appointed for its metamorphosis, it appears stupid and inactive: in about six hours the head makes its appearance, and rises by degrees above the surface of the water. Afterwards the body disengages itself slowly till at length the whole animal comes out of its sheath. The new-born fly falls on the water, and remains some minutes without motion. In a short time it begins to revive, and moves its wings feebly. Finally, it moves them quickly, and tries first to walk and then to fly. As these flies are all hatched nearly in the same moment, they are seen in swarms jumping and playing on the surface of the water for the space of two hours. The male and the female then seek each other, and unite for the space of two hours more. Then they begin again to skip and play, lay their eggs, and shortly after fall down and die. Thus they terminate their short life in about five or six hours, and never survive the day in which they were born!

Let the history of the life of these animals teach us how false the opinions are which we form of our lives in reference to eternity. Suppose that one of these flies had preserved its active and laborious life for twelve hours, and thus arrived at the most advanced age, relative to its companions, the greater part of which died at noon. If this very aged insect could speak, probably about sunset, a little before its death, it would thus address its assembled friends. "I now find that the longest life must end. The term of mine is arrived, and I regret it not: for old age is already become my burden, and I can no longer discover any thing new under the sun. All that I have seen during the course of my long life has convinced me that there is nothing here certain or durable. A whole generation of our species has been destroyed by a violent tempest. The coolness of the air has carried off a great number of our sprightly youth. I have lived in the first ages of the world; I have conversed a great deal with insects, much more respectable, robust, and intelligent than any of the present generation. I can assure you that the sun, which appears now not far distant from the earth, I have seen in the midst of the sky. In those ancient times, its light was more vivid than than it now is; and our ancestors were more sober and virtuous than we are. I have seen many things, I have had long experience, and I have outlived all my contemporaries. My life began precisely when that sun arose: during countless years it ran its majestic course in the heavens, and diffused the most intense heat every where; but now that it is on the decline, and is going to set, I

plainly foresee that the end of all things is at hand. O my friends, how much did I flatter myself that my life should be eternal. How beautiful were the cells which I formed for my abode! What hopes did I build on my good constitution, my vigor, agility, and the strength of my wings! But, after all, I have lived long enough, and none of those which I leave behind will ever run so long, and so delightful a course as mine."

Thus might an insect speak which has lived on the earth nearly twelve hours. But, might not a man, who has spent fourscore years in the world, use nearly the same language? Truly, the difference between fourscore years and twelve hours is nothing in reference to eternity. And in general, do we employ our fourscore years to a much bet-ter purpose than this ephemeron fly is stated to have employed its twelve hours?

### SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

#### Quacks in various walks in Life.

Quackery is generally applied to the medical profession; a quack is a physician, who practises without skill or judgment; but there are quacks in other professions. Every man may be considered a quack, who pretends to more merit than he possesses; who seeks more praise than he deserves.

A minister of religion, who represents his brethren, who are equal to himself, as materially defective in knowledge, literature, charity, and talents, is indubitably a quack. By depressing others he intends to be considered himself, as one eminently distinguished for genius, catholicism, and goodness. On the other hand, the moaning enthusiast, who traverses the country, telling strangers, without any just reason, how dear they are to his heart, how his eyes weep, and his heart bleeds on their account, is doubtless a quack. If he be really concerned for their welfare, let him "weep for them in secret places" without boasting of it. If he love them, let him prove it by his actions; if he be doing much for them, let them discover it by their own observation, or by experiencing the benefits. If he deserve much, let another praise him, and not his own lips.

A professor of religion, who makes mournful faces, who tells how much he has improved in grace by afflictions and other instructions, it may be presumed is a quack. He, that often proclaims how bad he was, and how good he is; how impious he once was, and how devoted and godly he now is, may be suspected of a design to pass now for more than he is worth; he is a spiritual quack. Such also are those, who, while they overreach in their bargains, neglect the payment of just debts, and omit many duties of religion and humanity, are yet incessantly talking of ministers, and sermons, and orthodoxy, and faith.

A friend, who makes profession of entire devotion to your service, who often inquires, what he can do for your benefit, but never takes a step in your service, who inquires, what is necessary to your comfort, but never bestows a cent, though in many instances he must know your pressing wants, evidently designs to obtain credit for more than he performs, more applause than he actually deserves. He intends that professions shall be reckoned as genuine, friendship, and empty words, as useful actions.

All these are quacks in different forms.

### FRAGMENT.

#### Important concessions of Bolingbroke.

No religion, said that deistical nobleman, ever appeared in the world, whose natural tendency was so much directed to promote the peace and happiness of mankind, as christianity. No system can be more simple and plain than that of natural religion, as it stands in the gospel. The system of religion which Christ published, and his evangelists recorded, is a complete system to all the purposes of religion, natural and revealed. Christianity, as it stands in the gospel, contains not only a complete, but a very plain system of religion. The gospel is, in all cases one continued lesson of the strictest morality, of justice, of benevolence, and of universal charity.

Some of the Rabbinical writers tell us, that during the sojournment in Paradise, heaven sent down twelve baskets of Talk, and while Adam was eating three of them, Eve snatched up the other nine.

An Irish counsellor being questioned by a Judge, "to know" for whom he was concerned," replied as follows:—"I am concerned, my Lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."







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**SERVER.**  
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...ARCH 13, 1828.

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...Washington Journal  
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dagger to the heart and rifles your goods, the  
turpitude of this scene loses all its horrors  
when compared with the act of the heretic  
assassin, pointed against female character  
by the hired minions of power.

**CORRECTION.**—We notice, that in putting  
the remarks of Mr. Washburn, of the Senate,  
in type, respecting granting a half township  
of land to Fryburg that we used the word  
acceptable for exceptional.

**STATE OF MAINE.**  
**BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE:**  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

**FOR A**  
**Day of Public Humiliation, Fasting & Prayer.**  
By advice of the Council, I appoint  
THURSDAY, the THIRD day of APRIL next,  
for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.  
It is recommended to every citizen  
to unite, on that day, in public worship,  
with Christians of the denomination se  
lected by his own faith and reason, for  
the purpose of enlightening himself and  
others as to all our duties, and of ob  
taining that perpetual peace of consc  
science bestowed only upon good mo  
tive and correspondent conduct.

Let us not fast like the Pharisee of  
our Saviour's parable, but secure to our  
selves the blessing of the commendation  
conferred on the humble and sincere  
Publican.  
May we fast, not merely to the pur  
poses of a day, but to the benefit of our  
immortal souls.

May we, on that day, so expand our  
affections and exalt our religious char  
acter as always after to act for God and  
our country.  
Let us also particularly endeavor to  
inspire each Youth of the State with  
the glorious aim to become the most  
worthy; and may we be able to make  
our examples no less valuable, than  
were those of our pious and patriotic  
ancestors, who founded the Institution of  
a Fast in New-England.

**ENOCH LINCOLN.**  
By the Governor:  
Amos Nichols, Secretary of State.  
Council Chamber,  
Portland, March 4, 1828.

**VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.**

**CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.**—It appears  
that the late rumors of an intended  
change in the British Cabinet, were by  
no means without foundation. Lord  
Goderich had resigned the Premiership,  
and a new Ministry had actually been  
named, or would be within a day or two.  
The London Morning Herald, of Janu  
ary 10th publishes the following list of  
the new ministers:—  
First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey;  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel;  
Secretary of State for the Home De  
partment, Mr. Frankland Davis; Sec  
retary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir  
Charles Stuart, or the Marquis of Wes  
lesley; Secretary for the Colonies, Lord  
Bathurst; Master of the Ordnance, Duke  
of Wellington; President of the Coun  
cil, Earl of Shaftesbury; Privy Seal,  
Marquis of Londonderry; Treasurer of  
the Navy, Mr. Dawson; Chancellor,  
Lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the  
Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Mas  
ter of the Mint, Mr. William Horton.

If such is the change to be made, we  
argue the worst consequences. The  
liberal system of Mr. Canning is to be  
abandoned; and the ultra Tories are  
to be brought into power, under the im  
mediate auspices of the Duke of Well  
ington; for the London papers expressly  
declare that the Duke was specially  
sent for by the King, and that the new  
Ministry is to be formed agreeably to  
the Duke's views. The Paris papers  
are filled with extracts from the London  
papers upon this sudden revolution of  
parties in the British Cabinet. We can  
not, however, yet believe that such a  
man as the Marquis of Londonderry—a  
fiery, indiscreet, intemperate ultra—is  
to be brought into the Cabinet.  
N. Y. C. Adr.

**THE GREEN MOUNTAIN TELLS.**—We  
lately published, from a Vermont paper,  
a story of two men who alternately shot  
an apple, each from the top of the head  
of the other. A further account of this  
exploit has been published, which en  
tirely exempts the parties from the  
charge of foolhardiness. It appears  
that the lad who so bravely played the  
part of supporting the apple, was safely  
immured beneath an inverted potash  
kettle, and that the apple which rested  
upon his head, was protruded through  
a small hole in the kettle's bottom.

A Tennessee paper contains a com  
munication from a gentleman of Henry  
county in that State, giving an account  
of the discovery of a gigantic human  
skeleton in one of the ancient tumuli  
with which that region abounds. The  
skeleton measured 7 feet 2 inches in  
length; and is supposed to be that of a  
white person, from the circumstances  
that the cranium bears evident indica  
tions of having been scalped. When  
recovered, the head was lying eastward,  
contrary to the usual mode of burial  
among civilized nations. Near the spot  
were several other mounds, and the re  
mains of an old fortification.

On the 26th November last, at Rou  
en, in France, a married couple cele  
brated the completion of the fiftieth year  
of their union, by a new wedding, as is  
customary there in such instances of  
conjugal longevity. The same priest  
that read the marriage ceremony on the

first occasion, officiated at the second,  
being 91 years of age; and, what is  
remarkable, six other friends and several  
domestics, who were present at the  
original wedding, shared in the festivi  
ties of the second; and the principal sid  
dler for the dance was the same on both  
occasions. The Journal de Rouen, of  
the 3d December, gives the names of  
the parties, and vouches for the truth of  
the particulars just stated.

A New-Jersey OX, said to weigh 4000  
lbs. is on exhibition at New-York. He  
is eight years old, has always been with  
his mother, and the N. Y. Commercial  
says, "could not have been brought to  
New-York alive without the mother."  
\$800 were given for him. The  
butchers intended to slaughter him, with  
out considering, perhaps, the Cow's feel  
ings at the separation.

**SIX MILITIA MEN.**

We have noticed the exultation mani  
fested at the vote of Congress to publish  
the "white washing report," as it is cal  
led respecting the six militia men. We  
have been told that this vote was a com  
plete justification by Congress of all that  
Gen. Jackson did in reference to their  
execution. So far from its forming any  
justification of his conduct, we have  
rather regarded it as ominous that the  
documents called for would disclose  
deeds more dark and reprehensible  
against his character, than we had ever  
anticipated. If their truth unaccompa  
nied by any coloring or explanation, is  
so clear in acquitting the General of in  
discretion, or abuse of power, why the ne  
cessity of the accompanying report at all?  
Surely his friends abroad will be eagle  
eyed enough to discern it, and depend  
on it they are not wanting in disposition  
to avail themselves of any facts which  
will advance his cause. Let us have  
the documents. If they are so conclusive,  
the public will not be backward to do  
justice to the character of any individ  
ual, whose injuries entitle him to commis  
eration.

The following extract from a letter  
to the N. Y. Spectator, does not indi  
cate so clear a case on the part of the  
general, as his friends have been for  
ward to represent.

"Six Militia Men.—The documents  
relating to the shooting of the militia  
men, as explained by the report from  
the committee on military affairs, will  
be laid on the tables of the members  
during the next week. The debate  
will then come up forthwith, and should  
not the Jacksonians gag us with the  
previous question as they did the other  
day, some free comments will be made  
upon that cruel and unnecessary exhibi  
tion of "blood and carnage," and upon  
the military committee, as accessories af  
ter the fact to the deed. Additional doc  
uments, highly important to a correct  
view of this affair, are about to be laid  
before the House;—I mean the letters  
from the Secretary of War, to General  
Jackson, ordering him to disband his mi  
litia forces; which orders, he remem  
bered, were given before the men were  
condemned."

**JACKSON VERACITY.**—The Argus is  
true to its vocation in quoting Mr. Ran  
dolph to prove a bargain to elevate Mr.  
Adams to the presidency.—Mr. Randolph  
in correcting the reports of his speech  
expressly says that he knew of no such  
bargain. On the other hand, he did  
know that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster  
did write (there is no proof of any bar  
gaining even here) in opposing Mr. Ad  
ams, about a year before his election.  
Bath Gazette.

**AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.**—According to  
intelligence of the 18th Jan. from Bu  
charest, all the persons attached to the  
English, French, and Russian Embas  
sies, who were left at Constantinople,  
have embarked. It is added, that the  
Russian troops in the interior of the  
Empire are in active motion. The Im  
perial Government, it seems, endeavors  
to conceal from foreigners every thing  
connected with the army.

**DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.**

**CHARLESTON, February 19.**  
By the schooner Lily, Capt. Sawyer,  
arrived this day from Key West, we learn  
that the dismantled brig, in tow of a  
Spanish frigate, going into Havana, on  
the 13th instant, seen by Capt. Talbot,  
of the Miles Standish, was the Mexican  
brig of War, Guerrero, late Capt. David  
H. Porter. From Capt. Sawyer,  
and letters we have seen from Key West,  
we gather the following particulars.  
On the 11th instant, information was  
received at Key West, from Havana,  
that the Guerrero had, on the 9th, fallen  
in with and captured, after a short en  
gagement, two Spanish Guineaman Brigs  
which she manned. On Sunday, the  
10th, she fell in with two Spanish men  
of war Brigs, the Marte and Maria Ama  
liat, one of 18 guns and 130 men, the  
other of 10 guns and 130 men, both of  
which she beat, they succeeded, how  
ever, in making their escape into Mar  
iel. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns,  
and had a crew of 136 men. In this en  
gagement, she suffered much in her  
spars and rigging, and it was supposed  
the Spanish loss was very heavy.  
The firing, in this action, was heard  
in Havana, when the frigate Lealtad,  
of 54 guns and 600 men, immediately put  
to sea. She is said to be a remarkably

fast sailer, and the brig being in a very  
crippled state, was soon overtaken by  
the frigate, when a desperate fight en  
sued, which lasted two hours and twen  
ty minutes one hour and a quarter of which  
time, the two vessels were within speaking  
distance. During the engagement, the  
colors of the Guerrero were twice shot  
away and replaced. The two previous  
engagements, and this long and close  
fight, exhausted the whole of the pow  
der and shot of the G. when as a con  
sequence, she ceased firing, and being  
so crippled in spars and rigging, Capt.  
Porter determined to strike his colors.  
The frigate supposing they were again  
shot away, continued her fire, and it  
was after the brig had surrendered, that  
Captain Porter was killed, by a grape  
shot passing through his body.

We learn the Guerrero lost 49 men  
killed, the number wounded not known.  
The loss of the Spaniards is said to be  
near 200 men, and the frigate was very  
much cut in her hull and rigging, Capt.  
D. H. Porter was the nephew of the  
Commodore. The latter had a son on  
board the G.

**Beware of Counterfeits.**—The pub  
lic are cautioned to be on their guard  
against receiving altered bills of Perkins  
stereotype plates. There are many of  
them in circulation, and so great is the  
public confidence in these plates, that  
they are taken without sufficient inspec  
tion. The alterations are made of 1's  
to 2's and 3's. The large figures are  
cut from the corners of 2's and passed  
over the figures on the corners of the  
1's and the printed One in the body and  
round the edges of the bill is obliterated.  
They may be detected on a slight  
examination.—Salem Observer.

**Fire.**—About one o'clock yesterday  
morning, 6th inst. a fire broke out in  
Merrimack-street, near the corner of  
Gouch-street, in a small dwelling-house,  
occupied in front as a grocery, by Ed  
ward Duffee, which with its contents  
was mostly consumed.—What is most  
horrible to relate, after the fire was ex  
tinguished, among the smoking frag  
ments were found the remains of a fel  
low being, whose flesh had been liter  
ally roasted from his bones. The name  
of the deceased is said to be Patrick  
Cunningham, a laborer, of about 26  
years of age, who called at Duffee's at  
a late hour in the evening, and solicited  
lodging. He took a bed in the cellar,  
one part of which was occupied as a  
bake house, the source, we understand,  
of the fire.—American (Bost.) Traveller.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of  
Jan. 9th, concludes an editorial com  
ment on the political intelligence of the  
day, with the following remark:—"The  
condition of Turkey at the present mo  
ment is this, she may be as sullen and  
obstinate as she pleases; but nothing  
which she has the power to do, can ad  
vance her object resubjugating Greece,  
or of obtaining an indemnity for the  
losses at Navarino."

The Allies are pledged, by treaty, to  
impose an Armistice on the Greeks and  
Turks. How is this to be done now?  
The Allies have also engaged not to  
take part in the hostilities.—How is an  
Armistice to be enforced? The world  
has seen what happened at Navarino.

**List of town officers in Hebron, 1828.**  
Town Clerk—Barnabas Myrick.  
Selectmen, Assessors, and also Overseers of  
the poor—Stephen Myrick, Joseph Hutchin  
son, Samuel H. King.  
Town Agent—Stephen Myrick.  
Collector and Constable—Arden Tubbs.  
Superintending School Committee—Jacob  
Tewksbury, Stephen Myrick, Robert Carr.

**List of town officers in Waterford, 1828.**  
Town Clerk—Charles Whitman.  
Selectmen—Charles Whitman, Lewis Jew  
ell, and Daniel Chaplin.  
Assessors—Samuel Plummer, Levi Brown,  
and Orlando Cooleage.  
Treasurer—Samuel Plummer.  
Superintending School Committee—John A.  
Douglass, Leander Gage, and Nath'l Howe.  
Constable and Collector—Henry Houghton.

**List of Town Officers in Hartford, 1828.**  
Town Clerk—William Bicknell, Jr.  
Selectmen—David Hutchinson, Joseph To  
bin and James Edgecomb.  
Assessors—Winslow Hall, Joseph Tobin &  
James Ricker.  
Overseers of Poor—Edward Blake, James  
Ricker and Cyrus Thompson.  
School Committee—Daniel Hutchinson, No  
ah Bicknell and Winslow Hall.  
Treasurer—Noah Bicknell.  
Constable and Collector—Wavid Warren.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
The letter alluded to by SALUS has not  
been received.

**MARRIED.**  
In Livermore, Rev. Charles Miller, of South  
Berwick, to Miss Susan Thompson.

**DIED.**  
In Buckfield, on Sunday evening last, Rev.  
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, after a long and  
painful illness.  
Some further notice of him may be given  
in our next.

At his residence, in Washington, on Sun  
day, 24th ult. Major General Jacob Brown,  
Commander in Chief of the Army of the U  
nited States, after a brief illness of three  
or four days, preceded by a general indispo  
sition of longer duration.

**BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS**  
CONSTANTLY for sale at the Ox  
ford Bookstore  
Feb. 26.

**VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.**

\*Prepared from the original Recipe in  
M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his  
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,  
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his  
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,  
corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his  
special appointment, (together with all the  
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late  
Dr. Conway,) by ASA BATON, at the Ox  
ford Bookstore.

**DR. RELF'S BOTANICAL DROPS,** a  
most certain and effectual remedy for the  
Scurvy, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula, Lepro  
sy, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Pimples and  
Carbuncled faces, Poul Festering Eruptions,  
Fever Sores, though the bone has become car  
ous, Sore Legs, Sore Eyes, Ulcers, and every  
disorder arising from an impure state of the  
blood and juices; and is superior to any other  
Medicine as Spring Physic. Price One Dollar.

**DR. RELF'S ASTHMATIC PILLS,** give  
instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthma, dif  
ficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of  
the chest, consumption, pain in the side, spit  
ting of blood, chilliness and shiverings, the  
forerunners of Fevers, &c. Common Colds  
are removed in a few hours. Price One Dol  
lar for whole box of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for  
half do. of 12 Pills.

**DR. JEBB'S LINIMENT,** for Rheumatism,  
Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Numbness, Stiff  
ness in the JOINTS, &c. The relief is imme  
diate, and cures frequently in twenty-four  
hours, although of years standing and thought  
incurable. Price 50 cents.

**DR. RELF'S ANAEMIC FEMALE PILLS,**  
for Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, &c.  
These Pills cleanse, purify, and cause a free  
circulation of the blood when in a manner  
suspended—assists the female when nature  
requires it, whereby health is established, and  
the patient, before as pale as death, restored  
to a lively and animated complexion. They  
are likewise conducive to the health of mar  
ried ladies, unless pregnant, at which time  
they must not be taken; neither must they  
be taken by persons of consumptive habits.  
Price \$1.50 a box.

**DR. RELF'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.** An  
excellent remedy for Indigestion. Loss of  
Appetite, Head ache, Costiveness, Flatulence,  
Bilious Affections, &c. Price 50 cents a box.

**DR. RELF'S VEGETABLE SPECIF  
IC.** A remedy for Sick Headache, Sickness  
of the Stomach, Flatulence, Bilious Affec  
tions, and as a preparatory before sea bath  
ing, &c. Price 50 cents a box.

**DUMFRIES' OINTMENT.** A safe, cer  
tain and expeditious cure for the Itch, be it  
ever so inveterate, in one hour's application  
—No danger from taking cold. It does not  
contain the least particle of mercury, or oth  
er dangerous ingredient, and may be applied  
with perfect safety, by pregnant females, or  
to children at the breast. Price 37 1-2 cents a  
box.

**BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE.** The  
Tooth-ache is not only prevented by this Den  
tifice, but it renders the teeth beautifully  
white, though hitherto black—removes the  
cause of faster arising from decayed teeth,  
and at the same time it restores to the gums  
their original efflorescence, imparts to the  
breath a most delectable sweetness. Price 50  
cents a box.

**ALBION CORN PLASTER.** This Plas  
ter never causes the least pain, although it  
dissolves and draws the corn out by the roots  
—but gives immediate ease as soon as appli  
ed. Price 50 cents a box.

**CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.** The re  
lief is immediate, without the least injury to  
the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

**DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR THE PILES.** One  
of the best and most thorough remedies  
known for this troublesome complaint. Price  
\$1 for two boxes, Ointment and Electuary,  
or 50 cents for either where but one is want  
ed.

**DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.** For Sore  
or Inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such  
immediate and comfortable relief.—On recent  
sore eyes the effect is most salutary. Where  
the complaint has been of years standing,  
and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most  
unexpected and desirable relief has been  
found in the use of this EYE WATER, after  
every other remedy had failed.—Persons who  
have used it, pronounce it without hesitation  
the best preparation for these complaints they  
have ever met with. Price 25 cents.

\*Full and ample directions accompany  
each of the above articles.  
None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,  
on the outside printed wrapper.

A large discount made to Country  
Physicians, Traders, &c. March 10.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of  
Hezekiah Wyman, late of Bath, in the  
County of Lincoln, deceased, are hereby in  
formed, that their notes and accounts must  
be settled and paid prior to the first day of  
May next, or they will be then left with an  
Attorney for collection.

**CHARLES POTTER, } Executors  
PARSONS SMITH, }**  
Bath, February 20, 1828. 2m 191

**AN APPRENTICE WANTED.**  
Wanted by the subscriber a smart  
active lad, from 14 to 17 years old, as  
an apprentice to the Brick Mason business;  
to one of good character, and steady habits,  
good encouragement will be given.

**DAVID P. HUNNEFORD.**  
Paris, February 23, 1828. If 191

**ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOP  
ERS ENGLISH FEMALE  
PILLS.**

**JOHN F. REEVES,**  
Exchange-street, Portland.  
HAS just received a full supply of the  
genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoop  
ers' Female Pills, which are well approved of.  
Also—a new and fresh stock of  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
that are of the first quality, which will be sold  
at the most favorable terms.  
Jan. 21, 1828. 3m 186

**OPODELDOC.**  
JOHNSON'S superior OPODELDOC,  
which is so highly approved of, for  
sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford  
Bookstore. Feb. 26.

**MAINE REGISTER.**  
Just received and for sale at the Oxford  
Bookstore—also, Maine Farmer's Alma  
nac. Jan. 31.

**JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT,**

**LIQUID OPODELDOC,**  
SUPERIOR in strength and medical virtues  
to any of the kind ever offered to the  
public. It is used with the most happy ef  
fects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and  
swellings. For asthma, for hard, dry spasm  
modic coughs, and for hooping cough; for  
pains and soreness in the stomach and sides;  
for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.  
It is a certain remedy for sore lips, tooth  
ache and CHILBLAINS.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Prop  
rietor at Sullivan—Glazier, & Co. Hallow  
ell—George Coe, Portland—S. Farnsworth,  
Esq. Bridgton—ASA BARTON, Norway.  
A liberal discount made to wholesale deal  
ers.

\*In consequence of the unprecedented  
demand for this Opodeldoc, the price has been  
reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.  
March 3, 1828. eowtf 192

**Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.**

**THOMAS BROWNE--**  
No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,  
Agent for the State of Maine, for the  
sale of Patent Cordage, made by Rob  
bins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads  
of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured  
by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various  
prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and  
time for the above articles, will give entire  
satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827—ly-163.

**ROAD NOTICE.**

THE Committee appointed by the  
Supreme Judicial Court, May  
term, Cumberland County, 1827, on the  
petition of Moses Hanscom and others,  
to lay out a Highway from the old road  
leading from Moses Chandler's in Far  
mington, to Wilton Village, near where  
the line between Farmington and Wil  
ton crosses said road, thence by the  
dwelling house of Moses Stone and  
Cheney's Mills; and crossing the An  
droscooggin river near Shaw's ferry,  
thence near the dwelling houses of  
John Campbell, J. Beals and H. Keene,  
to the County road near Lewiston  
bridge; will meet at Nathan Pinkham's  
Tavern, in Farmington, on Wednesday,  
the second day of April next, at nine  
o'clock A. M. to locate said Highway.  
EDWARD RUSSELL, Chairman.  
Feb. 20, 1828.

**SAMUEL CUTLER,**

HAS taken the Store, door above  
BANK OF PORTLAND,  
MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,  
And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIECE GOODS,**  
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad  
Cloths;  
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASIMERES;  
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.  
Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;  
Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard;  
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS  
at low prices;  
Linen: Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;  
Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; But  
tons;  
Bombazetts; Cambrics; Plaids; Flan  
nels;  
—ALSO—  
Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings  
Checks & Gingham; Batting and Wad  
ding;  
Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing  
and Knitting Cotton; with a great var  
iety of other Goods.

**WANTED,**

**WOOLEN YARN,** and all wool and  
cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry  
Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.  
Purchasers are invited to call.  
Nov. 14. 178

**CHILBLAINS.**

THOSE afflicted with that painful  
and troublesome complaint, CHIL  
BLAINS, have now within their reach  
a certain and easy cure in ALBERT'S SPEC  
IFIC. No remedy has ever been pre  
sented to the Public, by which a more  
immediate cure could be effected than  
that now offered for chilblains. The ex  
perience of the last winter alone, is suf  
ficient to convince the most incredulous  
of the certain efficacy of this valuable  
remedy. The Agent can inform the  
purchaser of cures effected in Boston in  
three days, where the blains have been  
of the worst kind, and the patient suf  
fering from them upon both hands and  
feet, and where all other applications  
had failed.

There is no trouble attending the use  
of this specific, and from two to five ap  
plications will in most cases effect a cure.  
It may be applied to parts liable to  
Chilblains as an effectual preventative.  
A Phial will often be found sufficient  
for a whole family.  
It is put up in Phials, each labelled,  
ALBERT'S SPECIFIC FOR CHILBLAINS, and  
accompanied with directions for use—  
signed HENRY ALBERT—none other can  
be genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor's  
only Agent for Boston, CHARLES BAILEY,  
No. 155, Washington-street. Also by ASA  
BARTON, Norway.  
Orders from the Country promptly attend  
ed to.  
Price \$6 per dozen—75 cents single phial.  
January 1, 1828. 2m 185



## POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### TO D. T.

Think not that I shall e'er forget  
Thy smiling countenance; or yet  
The pleasant hour, when we first found  
Our hearts in love, were closely bound.

When with ceaseless steps the sun,  
Forgets his daily course to run;  
Then, not till then, will time efface  
The smiles I've seen upon thy face.

When by you, I am forgot,  
And you for me save not one thought;  
Then, O not then, will forgotten be  
The hours, that I have spent with thee.

When this heart has ceased to move,  
And every object cease'd to love;  
Then, only then, will Memory e'er  
Forget the one that I hold dear.

When life and still has grown this heart;  
When with all its joys depart;  
Never, O never, until then,  
Shall I forget my youthful friend.

When love grows cold, and hope has fled,  
When low in earth, this body's laid,  
Then, not till then, will Memory  
E'er cease to dwell, D. T. on thee.

W. R.

Norway, Feb. 28.

### IF THAT HIGH WORLD.

If that high world, which lies beyond  
Our own, surviving Love endears;  
If there the cherub'd heart be found,  
The eye the same, except in tears—  
How welcome those untrodden spheres!  
How sweet this very hour to die!  
To soar from earth and find all fears  
Lost in thy light—Eternity!

Must be so: 'tis not for self  
That we so tremble on the brink;  
And striding to o'erleap the gulf  
Yet cling to being's severing link.  
Oh! in that future let us think  
To hold each heart the heart that shares,  
With them the immortal waters drink,  
And soul in soul grow dearest theirs!

BYRON.

### FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ARGUS.

#### ON THE DEATH OF GOV. CLINTON.

Lowly upon the bier  
The mighty fallen lay;  
Let genius, virtue, now come near,  
In funeral array.

Gaze on the honored dead—  
For 'tis your farewell gaze;  
He slays you down to "the narrow bed,"  
And who shall fill his place?

There are, whose eyes are dim;  
Whom glory cannot quell;  
Who shudder hear the triumph hymn  
For one they loved so well!

When shall they mourn him less,  
When cease to speak his name,  
Will time e'er bring forgetfulness  
While grief is fed by fame?

Tears fall for all who die;  
They gem the humblest tomb;  
But nations heave the funeral sigh  
When genius meets his doom.

And sorrow's holiest sigh  
Is breathed, when falls the brave;  
And gallant plumes come waving by,  
To find his hallowed grave.

He conquered regions wide,  
From nature's stern domain,  
And Erie's meek submissive tide  
Is subject to his reign!

The stubborn hills around,  
O'er which the barque is sent,  
While freeman's voice shall there be found,  
Shall be his monument.

His deeds, on the bright page  
Of glorious fame, belong;  
And mighty deeds, in every age,  
Shall swell his tribute song.

And Clinton! thus enshrined,  
Thy life, thy fame shall be,  
When sweeping time shall have left behind  
All that was great of thee!

And at the fireside hearth  
Thy name shall be a sound  
That deep remembrance pours to worth,  
As gathering years go round.

W. P. M. W.

### FROM THE INDIAN PUBLIC LENSER.

#### ACROSTIC.

Just, let us be, and fix our choice;  
On him whose talents best can serve us;  
N or shall corrupted factions serve us.

Quit! ye who seek to blast a name,  
U nruled by a vicious action;  
I n virtue's path, his honest fame  
N or needs, nor feels, your foul detraction.

C atch then his name, your western gales,  
Y e breeze wait it o'er the nation;

A people's voice their Statesman hailed,  
D etermined on his elevation,  
A nd ever in that lofty station  
M ay talents such as his be found.

S o bright, so splendid, so profound.

## VARIETY.

### FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

#### CHRONICLES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

It was in the days of Judge Dorsey—  
I think in 1817—the dockets will show  
—that I first got acquainted with that  
mad-cap Frank Taylor. He was a merry  
broken-down gentleman, who wore  
greasy pantaloons, and a black silk hand-  
kerchief round his neck—and had a  
smattering of law which, sometimes made  
his very eloquent. One day Frank in  
his usual way, fell to abusing the Courts,  
and the Judges, and the Legislature, and  
the whole pack of them in such a style  
that I was shocked to hear him. The  
magistrate looked at him, the more he railed,  
and at last said to me a bit of the value  
of a coat, that he would like that, which  
I wore, from my back, by the help of the  
law and that I should never have any  
thing to do with it again, as long as I  
lived. Well! I didn't suspect matters  
were so bad as all that neither—in fact,  
I didn't think much about it, or I never  
should have made the bet, but I took

him up, and we parted. The next day  
Frank goes to old Mr. Gibson, and gets  
out a replevin for my coat, and comes  
along with the Sheriff and takes it off  
my back, and immediately put it on his  
own, and looked a good deal better for  
the change. I go to Mr. Gibson's office,  
to inquire how this was, and there I  
find myself very decently docketed on a  
list of suits for March Term 1818,  
Frank Taylor v. Simeon Sobersides,  
No. 1700—and there was a bond given  
by Frank, and one Mr. Tom Straw, to  
restore me my coat if Frank could not  
show a title to it upon a trial in the  
Court House. I asked Mr. Gibson when  
this matter was likely to be settled,—for  
I didn't like the looks of it—and he told  
me, very politely—that it would be for  
trial in March 1819—Frank was always  
a desperate hard fellow on a coat—and  
I began to run over in my mind what  
pretty looking concern this coat of mine  
would be, in March 1819. However I  
waited patiently for the time, and as  
soon as the Court was opened there was  
I in person, and Mr. Gwynn my attorney,  
to make a dash for my coat. There  
were only 13 hundred cases on the dock-  
et to be tried that term, and mine had  
been promoted to No 1500—Well,  
after attending till June with Mr. Ben-  
son the taylor who made it, as a witness,  
I found that by that time, they had tried  
two hundred and fifty cases, when Judge  
Dorsey and the lawyers had to go off  
to the Court of Appeals, so the Court  
was obliged to be adjourned, and I had  
to pay my witnesses somewhere between  
thirty and forty dollars—Mr. Gibson can  
tell—and I was very politely told by Mr.  
Gibson, that I must come again next  
September. So in September I came  
again with my old friend Benson. My  
case was now on a more respectable  
footing; it had grown older, and stood  
No 1200 on the docket.—The Court kept  
very busily at work all that fall, and  
at the end of the month of January,  
they adjourned at the request of Mr.  
Gibson, who told them that the interven-  
ing time between that and March was  
indispensably necessary to him to make  
up his dockets for the next term. This  
time they got through three hundred  
cases, and Mr. Gibson again very politely  
told me to pay my witnesses and call  
again in March. In March 1820 it was  
just the same thing, only that Taylor v.  
Sobersides stood at No 760. Well! I be-  
gan to think this no joke. God knows  
what had become of my coat—it was  
now better than two years since I had  
made my rush bet;—however my pride  
was roused, and would not allow me to  
give it up, so I pushed Mr. Gwynn again  
with another fee to let him see I was  
not daunted. Two hundred cases more  
were got rid of that term, and—to make  
the story short—it was in March 1822  
that my case was called, when Mr.  
Thomas Kell the attorney for Frank,  
stated that his unfortunate client had a  
short time before that, died suddenly of  
an apoplexy—which Mr. Kell called, I  
think, suggesting a death. And I suppose  
Frank was buried in my coat. So I had  
to wait until the next term for a new  
party to be made. Mr. Kell stated,  
moreover that poor Frank had left no  
effects behind him, and died utterly in-  
solvent and good for nothing, which was  
a very hard case—I was afraid to say  
any thing about the bet, lest Mr. Kell  
should seize upon it as assets in my  
hands. As Frank's estate was therefore  
a matter of moonshine, that very wor-  
thy old servant of the Court, Mr. Mi-  
chael Hodgner, was put in Frank's  
—house as administrator, on the docket,  
with great courtesy, in September  
1822, confessed judgment in my favor—  
Mr. Kell not being aware of any right  
that Frank had to this property. After  
this I asked what I was to do, and my  
friend Gwynn told me that the Court was  
made into brown paper by this time,  
and that my only course was to sue Tom  
Straw. Well sir, said I, Mr. Gwynn now  
the thing you please—in for a penny in for  
a pound. So I paid off all expenses of  
my replevin suit—which I had gained—  
I think the amount, taking it altogether,  
was about 60 or 70 dollars—and I pre-  
pared myself for the pleasure of getting  
into my new suit at law. Accordingly  
in March term 1823 I started upon the  
world in the character of a plaintiff,  
Simeon Sobersides v. Thomas Straw.  
This case has advanced with great vigor,  
considering that it is a contested case in  
which Straw—a great many pleas—and  
has also brought a cross action against  
me for the amount of the bet, in the  
name of the administrator. These two  
cases stand like twins upon the docket,  
and we expect to have them tried at  
the same time. Mr. Gibson tells me  
new that I may confidently calculate up-  
on terminating the controversy about  
the coat, sometime in the present year  
provided there should be no appeal—if  
three should be—God help us! he says—  
I would not undertake for the next  
ten years. It has been an amazing fine  
suit and has flourished under a great  
many judges—Under Dorsey, and Grant,  
and Ware, and Hanson, and Archer, and  
has at last come into the times of Judge  
Kell, who, being well acquainted with  
the case before, has determined that it  
shall be finished this year in spite of the  
—Equal! It's a case worth considering  
—it has seen such changes of parties—  
and like a thrifty and good politician of  
the present period, it has not the least  
scruple to turn its coat twenty times in

a year, if it can only succeed in getting  
value for it. I recommend it to the se-  
rious consideration of my fellow citizens,  
and implore all those who are as fond  
as I am of the luxury of attending court  
and paying witnesses fees, and keeping  
alive an old controversy, to join with  
me in every kind of opposition to the  
nefarious scheme which has just been  
set on foot by some meddlesome law-  
yers, to get up a New Court in this city,  
by which even a very stout law suit  
might be brought to a natural death in  
the course of a few months. Heaven  
forbid such cruelty! Magistrates  
forbid it! Constables forbid it!  
If any man doubts this history of my  
case, let him go and ask Mr. Gibson.

SIMEON SOBERSIDES.

January, 1828.

### LAW OF MAINE.

[No. 1.]

AN ACT, to alter the time for holding  
the Fall Term of the Court of Ses-  
sions in the County of Oxford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That,  
from and after the passing of this act, the fall  
term of the Court of Sessions within and for  
the County of Oxford, shall be held on the  
last Tuesday of October annually, and not on  
the second Tuesday of said month as hereto-  
fore established by law.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 18, 1828.]

[No. 2.]

AN ACT additional to an act, entitled

"An Act establishing the County of  
Waldo."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-  
bled, That, from and after the passing of this  
act, the dividing line between the Counties  
of Hancock and Waldo, shall be the middle  
of the channel of the Penobscot river and  
bay, commencing in the middle of said river  
at the northerly line of said county of Waldo,  
and descending the same, leaving Orphan  
Island on the east, and Isleboro' on the west,  
till it intersects a line drawn due east  
from the southern corner of said county of  
Waldo.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That, from  
and after the passage of this act, in addition  
to the terms of the Court of Sessions by law  
established, in and for the county of Waldo,  
a term of said Court shall be held annually  
at Belfast, in and for said county, on the  
third Tuesday of August; at which term the  
Justices of said Court shall have and exercise  
the same powers and jurisdiction which they  
now have or may have and exercise at any  
other term of said Court.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That, from  
and after ten days from the passage of this  
act, the thirtieth section of an act, to which  
this is additional, passed February seventh,  
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven,  
shall be repealed; and that "an act in  
addition to an act concerning Registers of  
Deeds," passed February fifth, one thousand  
eight hundred and twenty-five, shall from and  
after said ten days, be in full force and effect  
in said county of Waldo.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That, any  
thing contained in the act to which this is ad-  
ditional, inconsistent with the provisions of  
this act, is hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 22, 1828.]

[No. 3.]

AN ACT establishing the Salaries of  
the Judge and Register of Probate for  
the County of Waldo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives in Legislature assembled, That,  
the Salary of the Judge of Probate in the county  
of Waldo, shall be one hundred and fifty dol-  
lars, and that of the Register of Probate in  
the same county, shall be two hundred and  
fifty dollars, per annum, to commence on the  
fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven,  
and to be paid to each of said officers there-  
after from the county treasury, in the man-  
ner prescribed by the "act establishing  
Salaries for Judges and Registers of Probate,"  
passed March seventh, eighteen hundred and  
twenty-six.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 23, 1828.]

[No. 4.]

AN ACT to alter the time of holding  
the Court of Sessions in the County  
of Hancock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives in Legislature assembled, That,  
the term of the Court of Sessions for the  
county of Hancock which is now by law to  
be held on the Thursday next to the third  
Tuesday of November annually, shall be  
held on the Thursday following the third  
Tuesday of October annually.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 24, 1828.]

[No. 5.]

An Additional ACT to provide for the  
Education of Youth.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-  
bled, That the inhabitants of the town of  
Bath, at their annual town meetings, shall  
be, and hereby are authorized to choose  
school committees of such number as they  
may think proper, for the several school dis-  
tricts in said town, and the said committee  
shall have all the rights and powers, and shall  
perform and discharge all the duties ex-  
ercised by school committees and school agents  
and the same may be admitted into the schools;  
of transferring the scholars from school to school  
and of laying out and expending the money  
raised for the support of schools in said town,  
any thing in the several laws providing for  
the Education of Youth now in force in this  
State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That the su-  
perintending school committee in each town  
and plantation, shall have power to fill any  
vacancy, in their number, which may occur,  
after the annual election.

[Approved by the Governor, Jan. 30, 1828.]

### RECOLLECT!

THAT those of our subscribers who have  
received this paper for over three years,  
and have neglected to make payment in  
whole or in part, for the same, that unless they  
do it on or before the fifteenth day of March  
next, they will have to settle with an "A-  
gent's" Agent.

ASA BARTON, Agent.  
Norway, Jan. 31.

### IMPROVEMENT IN

#### MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

It is of the utmost importance, to all who  
are now concerned, or about to be inter-  
ested in Manufacturing to look well to the  
labor-saving improvements, which are made  
and are making in this scientific and enlight-  
ened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will  
amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand,  
and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,  
For Merino and Native Wool,  
on more liberal terms than can be had in New  
England.—ALSO, the best

### CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform  
more and better work, occupy less room, and  
are tended and kept in repair easier and re-  
quire less water power, than any other now  
in use. A credit will be given when it may  
be requested, so liberal, that the machine  
may earn the money it costs, before payment  
is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING,  
Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will  
be duly attended to.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam En-  
gines, to carry said machines, on the most  
fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than wa-  
ter power.

January, 1828. 3m 187

### FRANK'S

#### EYE WATER.

GOOD EYE WATER is an astringent,  
bland and healing liquid, calculated to  
strengthen the organ, in case of debility, and  
to obviate a tendency to inflammation, or mor-  
bid excitement.

Nearly all the disorders of the eye, many  
of which, from undue exposure and neglect  
of suitable treatment, become very severe  
and difficult to manage, primarily arise from  
a lodgment of small particles under the lid  
from a temporary hardness of the atmos-  
phere, or an intense direction to some color  
which is unfavorable to vision, and which ex-  
hausts the power of the organ.

It is therefore apparent, that a complaint  
arising from these causes requires the strength-  
ening and cooling application before men-  
tioned, and that a composition which really pos-  
sesses these properties, is better entitled to the  
appellation of "EYE WATER," than most of  
the preparations at present before the public.  
The formula of this EYE WATER, was the  
prescription of a distinguished Physician, who  
particularly and successfully devoted his at-  
tention to affections of the eye, and it has  
been tested by the proprietor of the recipe,  
in innumerable instances, for the last fifteen  
years. It is now prescribed by many emi-  
nent physicians, who have had opportunities  
to witness its effects, and it needs only a fair  
trial to insure its general use.

Price 25 cents.

A new and fresh supply of this EYE  
WATER has just been received at the Oxford  
Bookstore, by the subscriber who is wholesale  
and retail agent for the proprietors.

Jan. 12. ASA BARTON.

The American Builder's Companion;  
or System of Architecture;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the pres-  
ent style of building, illustrated by 70 cop-  
per plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, en-  
larged by the addition of Grecian Architecture  
—by A. Benjamin architect and a carpenter.  
Published by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill  
square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edi-  
tion. "I have first laid down and explained  
such problems in geometry as are absolutely  
necessary to the well understanding of the  
subject. I have next treated on the origin of  
building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I  
have endeavored to explain them so clearly  
and fully that they cannot be misunderstood."

"I have given examples for snails, such  
frames, and shutters; and how to set them in  
brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs."  
Several plans and elevation of buildings  
of different kinds, are to be found in this  
work, with observations on their several and  
particular parts.

Since the copyright of this work has been  
transferred to the present proprietors, they  
have with the advice of the editor and other  
eminent Architects and Builders, enlarged it  
by additional matter and plates, on stairs,  
Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture, from  
the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and  
an additional plan and elevation for a Meet-  
ing House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and  
is now well known and found to contain all the  
information on this subject, necessary for com-  
mon use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various  
branches of literature, on liberal terms.

March 6, 1828. 192

### THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Lint, or  
German Specific, will be distinguished, as  
they ever have been, by the signature, H.  
PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and  
on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a  
celebrated German Physician, and not the re-  
cipe of any Physician in this country, and the  
public are cautioned against a spurious arti-  
cle professing to be prepared from a recipe of  
a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the  
same name, which article is on the strength  
of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the  
genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia,  
Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at  
the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, diz-  
ziness, in the head, weakness of the limbs,  
acidities, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—

### Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These Plasters are very beneficial, when  
applied to any part suffering from pain, or  
weakness, and are particularly serviceable in  
cases of sprains, and weakness and pain in the  
side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters.  
A constant supply of the above Pills  
and Plasters may be had of the subscriber,  
who is wholesale and retail agent for the pro-  
prietor.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Feb. 29. 192

### GOOD SATINETT,

For sale at three and ninepence per yard  
by ASA BARTON, Agent.

March 2.

### SMITH'S PRACTICAL AND MENTAL

#### ARITHMETIC.

JUST published, Practical and Mental Ar-  
ithmetic on a new plan, in which Mental Ar-  
ithmetic is combined with the use of the  
slate; containing a complete system for all  
practical purposes; being in dollars and  
cents. Second Edition, revised and en-  
riched, with exercises for the slate. To which  
is added a Practical System of Book-keeping,  
by ROBERT C. SMITH.

The publishers particularly in-  
vite the attention of teachers to this work,  
in the belief that it is a great and important im-  
provement in the art of teaching Arithmetic.  
It is the production of an experienced and ac-  
complished instructor of youth, who has ac-  
quired himself of observation made in a long  
course of experience. Every part of this  
work has been carefully adapted to the busi-  
ness of teaching, and every page has been tested,  
by the use of the work in the author's school.  
The design of the author has been to ac-  
quire the learner in the principles and prin-  
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to do by slow gradations, beginning with the  
simplest ideas, and gradually ascending in  
the scale of knowledge, till the pupil is mas-  
ter of the whole field of Arithmetic combi-  
nations.—A fundamental principle of the  
work is to present no difficulty, which the  
learner is unable of himself to surmount.

In accordance with this maxim, the first 20  
pages contain no rules nor exercises for the  
slate. It commences with examples so sim-  
ple that children 5 years old, will readily  
comprehend them. These illustrate the prin-  
ciples of Addition, after which the Table is  
inserted, followed by intellectual exercises,  
explanatory of its practical utility. The re-  
maining Tables of simple Subtraction, Multi-  
plication and Division, are exemplified in a  
similar manner.—Thus by a mere mental  
process, the pupil is effectually taught the  
ground rules of Arithmetic, and this may be  
accomplished without any other assistance  
than the book, and the operations of his own  
mind.—The pupil, on this plan, is required  
to think, and having become familiar with the  
individual operations required to solve a se-  
ries of arithmetical questions, these opera-  
tions are then summed up, and stated in the  
form of a rule. This rule he is then required  
to commit to memory, not however, with-  
out having been previously interrogated, to be  
assured of his complete comprehension of the  
same.—These hints will serve to exhibit  
some of the general characteristic features of  
the work. It contains many things that are  
new, and cannot fail to be deemed great im-  
provements. The following are a few, viz:—  
the mode of questioning, Indirect Answers,  
calculated to secure the advantage of systems  
containing no answers, and essentially  
lessen the burden of the teacher; the rule  
for calculating interest for days,—it is thought  
by competent judges to embrace all that is  
valuable in the two popular systems, by men-  
tal process and the use of the slate. Its sim-  
plicity, and the facility with which the pupil  
makes himself master of it, might be deemed  
by some a fault, did not the frequent com-  
plaints made with children, "It makes their  
heads ache with thinking," refute this objec-  
tion.—On the whole, the work is believed to  
be better calculated than any other system,  
to excite mental exertions, and gain a thor-  
ough knowledge of the theory and practice of  
Arithmetic; and as such, the public are re-  
spectfully invited to examine it.—Copies will  
be gratuitously furnished for that purpose.

Published and for sale by RICHARD-  
SON & LORD Boston; also by ASA Barton,  
Norway. Jan. 28, 1828. 3m 189

### HAEMORRHOID OINTMENT, for the Piles.

THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and ef-  
fectual remedy for that very trouble-  
some disorder. Those habituated to that  
complaint will find relief from only once ap-  
plying it. Testimonials of its decided effects  
will accompany the same. For sale by  
JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st.  
Portland. Dec. 4. 3m 186

### THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by

ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

A \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of

12 1/2 per cent. to all who pay cash within

three months from the date of their subscrip-  
tion.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages  
are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted  
three weeks at one dollar per square—less  
than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal  
Notices at the usual price.

The Publisher deems it expedient to  
give notice, that, while he shall always en-  
deavor to be literally correct, he will not  
hold himself responsible for any error in any  
advertisement beyond the amount charged  
for its insertion.

Vol. IV.  
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